

THE COLUMBIA EVENING MISSOURIAN

Published every evening except Sunday by the Missouriian Publishing Association, Inc., Jay H. Neff, Editor, Columbia, Missouri.

ALFONSO JOHNSON, MANAGER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
City: Cash-in-advance: Year, \$4.00; 6 months, \$2.00; 3 months, \$1.00.
By the week, 10 cents; single copies, 5 cents.
By Mail in Boone County: Year, \$3.00; 6 months, \$1.50; 3 months, \$1.00.
Outside the County: Year, \$4.50; 3 months, \$1.25; month, 45 cents. Payable in advance.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations.
Entered as Second Class Mail Matter.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
News 274
Advertising and Circulation .. 55
Society 320

The total paid circulation of the Missouriian in Columbia yesterday was 1,739

The total paid circulation of the Missouriian yesterday was 2,904
Our books have always been open to advertisers.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

The serious problem of unemployment which has been confronting the United States as well as many other countries in the world is beginning to find relief in various ways. In some degree this is the result of the President's Conference on Unemployment of which Secretary Herbert Hoover was the chairman.

According to his report the concrete results which are already apparent not only promise a betterment of the present conditions but look forward to the prevention of such a situation in the future.

Not the least of these is the focusing of public opinion on the problem. Municipal committees have been organized for the relief of the deplorable conditions, and industry has taken a responsible share in the matter. Congress has inaugurated important public works and many other measures have been taken. Perhaps even more important than this is the fact that a scientific basis for future research is being made and that an investigation for controlling the business cycle is in progress.

The program for the erection of school buildings over the land is one of the most beneficial of the measures taken for the jobless. This provides for \$20,553,250 for new structures and for improvements on the old ones which in addition to providing aid to hundreds of workmen also works toward the satisfaction of a need for school buildings. There are at present many children who can attend school only half time owing to the scarcity of buildings, and hundreds of others are forced to study under unfavorable conditions such as crowded quarters, poor ventilation and badly heated rooms. Surely the wisdom of the conference was no where more apparent than in the remedying of this condition.

The resolution on reclamation projects was also one which was guided by vision as well as by a practical aim. More than 32,000 men were given employment by this means alone. The federal highway act makes available \$75,000,000 and it has been reported that in a short time it will be possible to employ more than 150,000 men. On the whole it is now possible to take the most optimistic view of the unemployment conditions in our country, and present indications promise that the time is not far removed when the evil will be practically eradicated.

A NECESSARY TREATY

Much opposition has been raised in the United States Senate in regard to the phrasing of the four-power treaty. This is largely due to the individual interpretation of the members in regard to the preamble of the treaty, which reads: "with a view to the preservation of the general peace and the maintenance of their rights in relation to their possessions and insular dominions in the region of the Pacific Ocean." The query is whether the words "insular dominions" included the homeland of Japan. If so, then the United States would be guaranteeing the territorial integrity of Japan.

Several senators, especially Senator Reed of Missouri, maintain that the preamble obligates the United States to defend Japan; while President Harding interprets the article as applicable to only the external possessions of any power in the Pacific.

Another part of the proposed treaty, which is causing much senatorial comment, is Article Two, which reads: "If

the rights of the four powers are threatened by the aggressive action of any other, the signatory powers shall communicate with each other and arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation."

Opposition leaders maintain that this clause will obligate the United States to defend Japan by force against attack, but President Harding explained that the article does not imply armed participation on the part of the United States, but merely peaceful co-operation and moral support.

Regardless of its shortcomings, which can be remedied in time by further conferences, the four-power treaty should not be allowed to be nullified. Partisans and extremists should not be allowed to influence the final decision of the United States Senate regarding America's greatest achievement in world politics—the formulation of the four-power pact.

The successful application of the Pacific treaty means too much for the future relations of nations in the Pacific to be scrapped on account of equivocation by the United States. The United States must realize that the principle must be preserved, although it be purchased at the expense of partial sacrifice.

Upon the decision of the United States Senate depends the adoption of the four-power treaty. Upon the adoption of the treaty depends the success of the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments. The non-ratification of the treaty will cause a revision of armament schedules by all nations interested in the Pacific and will bring back into existence the system of alliances tending toward a balance of power, with its attendant evils.

Exaggerated altruism! France would not be without an army for fear of tempting Germany to break the peace.

VANDERLIP'S PLANS

Those who are studying the situation tell us that Europe, the old world home of art and literature and the birthplace of modern civilization, is falling back into a state of "citylessness, filthiness and the peasant life." Not only is this a terrible situation for Europe herself, but our own prosperity and the relief of our unemployment depends upon Europe's ability to buy from us. We have surplus goods, and in spite of tight business conditions, more money than the country really needs. Europe is almost bankrupt and already greatly in our debt. The cancellation of Allied debts has been agitated to some extent, but has received little support.

Two suggestions have been made, however, to stabilize exchange and get American money flowing in Europe. One of these is an international bank which would "peg" exchange by issuing an international currency based on gold. Frank A. Vanderlip advocates a "Gold Reserve Bank of the United States of Europe, with a paid-in capital of \$1,000,000,000, with the dollar as the unit basis, and controlled, for the present, in the United States. In accordance with his plan, gold reserve national banks would be established in all European countries desiring them. These banks could issue \$5,000,000 gold-backed notes in which the whole world would have confidence, and which would be exactly like the other notes issued by the banks throughout the territory using this plan.

Vanderlip is an eminent American financial authority and the reception of his idea at home and abroad looks promising. Something must be done to correct Europe's political, social and economical troubles.

Mr. Vanderlip has a plan, too, by which the Allied indebtedness to the United States may be handled. He believes the money should be paid, but he also thinks it should be understood that part of the money be used as "a revolving credit fund to be loaned to nations for specific purposes, purposes which have been carefully analyzed and are to be economically sound and which would accomplish permanent economic and social results." Mr. Vanderlip believes that this would take the sting from our insistence. The moral effect on our debtors would be disastrous if we forgave them this debt, but if the money were thus used, the whole world would benefit and consequently the whole world would be interested in seeing that it be paid.

The attic of today is no longer the place of storage for the family heirlooms only.

Growth of University Library Corresponds to That of School

The present building on Lowry street was completed in September of 1914, and the change from the old quarters in Jesse Hall was made at once. The present reading room on the first floor of Jesse Hall at the west end of the main corridor was formerly the University Library. Of course, there were stacks in other rooms, the basement being used, also. But with the new building and its magnificent reading room, its seemingly boundless stacks and its ever increasing number of books, the reading room seemed almost absurd as a library for a university the size of the University of Missouri.

The first person to be librarian of the University was Bolivar Stark Head, from 1853 to 1860. The men following him were professors and deans of colleges as well as librarians of the University. But in spite of their divided time, the library grew, until a librarian had to be had who gave his entire time to the care and development of the library. An interesting history of the library is now in Dr. Henry O. Severance's office. It is written by Dr. Severance, present librarian, who came to Missouri in 1907 as librarian.

The exact amount each year to handle the increasing business of the library varies. From the Legislature and from student library fees each term, the library derives approximately \$16,000 annually. From this fund, the care not only of the main library is paid, but under the main library, the other divisions, such as School of Law library, School of Engineering library, and others, receive their appropriations for operating expenses.

At the time Dr. Severance took charge of the library, there were some half dozen persons employed. At present, there are sixteen, aside from the student help. Twenty-one students are employed.

Strangers Are Judged in Various Ways From Handshake to Shoes

The handshake is the most generally accepted way of judging strangers. However, some persons think that the handshake means little or nothing. It is interesting to note the various ways that persons judge strangers.

When an instructor in the University was questioned as to how he judged strangers, he favored the handshake as the best means. If the man's handshake is firm and yet not overbearing and officious, it is a good characteristic of reserve and ability. Too, by his trend of conversation, you can further judge the man. If the stranger is an out of town person and asks questions which are more than commonplace, he is possessed of a lot of tact. If his topic of conversation does not vary from the weather, he is generally uninteresting and rather stupid. The instructor continued to say that if he met a man who was of more than average importance and he showed quite an interest in what was going on, he would feel that the man was entitled to whatever had come his way.

"We judge strangers rather differently than most persons," said a bank clerk. "Since we only see their faces, we judge them mostly by their expressions. If they look you in the eye, and are firm in their gaze, you can almost always know that they are honest, reliable citizens. If they avoid your scrutinizing look, there is something wrong. Of course, we rather

trust anybody unless we know them, and unless they furnish sufficient credentials. It is harder to judge women than men. They do not take the business attitude that men take," concluded the clerk.

"I do not think that you can ever judge a man by his handshake," said an old resident of Columbia. "It is too easy for a man to acquire the handshake he desires, and give it as though it is a perfectly natural thing with him. It has become a known fact that when a man gives a weak clammy handshake he is considered almost worthless, and it is for this reason that many persons of weak characters have made it their special business to acquire a firm handshake."

"I would never judge a person by his handshake," said a student in the University. "Rather I would judge him by his shoes and how he walks. A firm business walk generally expresses good character, while a lazy, dragging walk generally means lack of will power and strength of character."

"I have almost stopped judging persons," said a business man of Columbia. "I have found that so often the person's character is lopsided. Whereas I thought the man was fine, later I discovered that he did not come up to my requirements, and I suffered such a keen disappointment that I practically quit judging any more people."

"The volume is edited beautifully with colored and black and white illustrations."

"Children's Games for all Seasons," by Teresa M. Bruck, is a collection of instructions for the playing of all kinds of games. There are games for the very little folk, and for larger children, for indoors and out, and for the various seasons of the year. In addition to this there is a variety of forfeits, a list of riddles and other things which will be sure to come in handy at parties or entertainments.

The volume is edited beautifully with colored and black and white illustrations.

Substitutes For Oil Sought to Meet Ever Decreasing Supply

What is the future of the oil industry? How long will the oil supply last at the present rate of consumption?

What will the world do for a substitute if oil deposits are drained?

What will the motorized world do?

These are questions that forward looking men are asking. The questions arise because the oil deposits now under production indicate a warning supply. Great oil companies are scouring the remote corners of the world for new fields. Geologists are becoming globe trotters. They are sent to far off countries for they are not needed in the United States. In the meantime oil goes up in price. The promise of new fields of production is dimmed by the fact, well known among geologists, that only in a few choice spots of the world has Mistress Money Laden Oil condescended to alight. The natural deposits of petroleum are limited and are capable of exhaustion too. With so much money now invested in oil, with so many industries dependent upon the production of petroleum, and with the world moving on a gasoline driven truck, there is little wonder that forward looking men peering far into the future should frown.

Dr. A. W. Tarr, of the geology department of the University, has answered some of these questions relative to the future of oil.

At the present rate of consumption, he says, the petroleum deposits in the United States will be exhausted in twenty years. Of the world's supply of petroleum, the United States produces 65 per cent, and of natural gas, 97 per cent.

Nature cannot be depended upon to produce new deposits of oil just as it would new crops of corn each year, or new areas of timber. Millions of years are required in the formation of oil deposits. Therefore, with the world dependent on oil, some substitute will have to be found.

Dr. Tarr says that oil will be extracted from oil bearing shales when the present supply of deposits in pools under the surface of the earth is gone. In Colorado, Utah and Wyoming there are vast expanses of these shales, he says. But

the extraction of oil from them is a more costly process than drilling for pools as is now done. A minimum of one and a half million dollars is needed for a producing plant before one drop of oil can be extracted. Some of the larger oil companies, he says, are contemplating the building of plants to develop these shales, each of which will cost ten million dollars.

When oil as a natural product is gone, then the world will have to produce a substitute, he says. Already scientists, and chemists, have been busy experimenting upon hydro-carbonate compounds.

Their findings have been gratifying for they indicate that petroleum can be manufactured. This should cause the forward-looking to smile a little. "There is no limit to what a chemist can do," said Doctor Tarr.

But if the manufactured oil does not prove satisfactory, the motorized world will have to find some other substance for fuel. The automobile industry may have to develop a steam engine. The storage battery may be brought into greater use. Perhaps alcohol will supplant gasoline as a fuel energy. Perhaps the motor world will continue on its way under other sources of energy, but the world of petroleum by-products will suffer and may have to stop.

Another question may cause the gaze into the future to frown again. And that is, what about kerosene, naphtha, ammonia, paraffin, and the various lubricating oils and other by-products of petroleum?

AT THE HOSPITALS

Gilbert Edwards was admitted to Park Memorial Hospital this morning. No one was discharged.

Those admitted to the Boone County Hospital yesterday were Mrs. Sallie Clark, rural route number 3, Columbia, and Mrs. Lucille Levi, 17 North Williams street. Mrs. Eulah Reid, 505 Lyons street was admitted today. No one was discharged.

THE NEW BOOKS

"Smiling Pass," written by Eliot H. Robinson is a novel written for the purpose of depicting the actual conditions of the people in the Southern Highlands of the United States. The author writes of the country with a completeness that only one acquainted with all the living conditions as well as the idiosyncrasies of the people can.

It is a book full of the color and romance of the southern hills. Underneath the story may be seen a desire to acquaint the reader with the backwardness of this section and to create a desire that the conditions be remedied. It does not, however, present the reader with the somber tones that might be used by a sociologist. The words of the author concerning this phase of the book are as follows: "Smiling Pass" is fiction, purely, yet it is fiction interwoven with facts, whose authenticity is vouched for. And the facts which the author has set down are not recounted in any spirit of harsh criticism, but with all sympathetic friendliness, and in the hope that those who read this volume may come to a fuller understanding—and be charitable. For he has lived among these our contemporary ancestors and loves them."

(Published by The Page Co.; cloth bound with illustrations; price \$1.90.)

The Tony Sarg Marionette Book.
The Tony Sarg Marionette Book contains quite two tone drawings by the famous cartoonist, illustrator and creator of marionettes himself.

It is a little book which tells children how they can make marionettes and put on shows of their own at home, and explains to them the mystery of the delightful marionette shows put on by Mr. Sarg all over the country. The book even goes further. After the children have made the marionettes they may use them in two plays which the book contains by Anne Sturd. Here also is a history of marionettes.

The text is by E. J. McIsaac. A little book not only entertaining but highly instructive in the training of eye, mind and hand.

(B. W. Huesbeck, Inc.; New York; Cloth, 8 pages; \$1.00.)

Edge of the Jungle.

The jungle life and the appreciation of jungle life found in William Beebe's latest book "The Edge of the Jungle" carries one back to Kipling days. In fact, not only are we reminded of Kipling's jungle tales, but one finds also traces and reminders of W. H. Hudson, Stevenson, Burroughs and Thoreau.

The author's sympathy with the palpitating life of the jungle's edge and his keen understanding of animal characters and habits seem to give to them real personalities, and to endow them with almost human feelings and perceptions. The experiences are recorded in the first person which gives the stories a sense of reality and makes the reader feel as if he were at the edge of the great jungle making friends with these strange wild creatures.

A book primarily for young persons, but one which any nature-lover might enjoy. (Henry Holt and Company, New York; cloth, 294 pages; \$2.50.)

Children's Games.

"Children's Games for all Seasons," by Teresa M. Bruck, is a collection of instructions for the playing of all kinds of games. There are games for the very little folk, and for larger children, for indoors and out, and for the various seasons of the year. In addition to this there is a variety of forfeits, a list of riddles and other things which will be sure to come in handy at parties or entertainments.

The volume is edited beautifully with colored and black and white illustrations.

You Mr. Student



Should have use for a typewriter. You can rent one from us for 3 months for \$7.50. Or, you can rent with privilege of buying. At any time up to six months we will allow all rent you have paid to count against sale price of machine. There is no obligation to buy. This offer is made to save you money if you find you want to own a machine after first testing.

Your Choice of Makes

State your choice, Underwood, Remington, L. C. Smith, etc. Every machine is perfect—rebuilt by the famous "Young Process." This process is our own. It is recognized the country over. It is back of our iron-clad guarantee which makes you judge and jury. We grant 10 days' free trial on all our machines. You run no risk.

Get Our Prices

We save you 50 per cent and up on typewriters. All makes and models to select from—the largest selected stock of machines in America. Send for catalog before you rent or buy anywhere. Write today!

Young Typewriter Co.

25 W. Lake St. Dept. 236
Chicago, Phone Central 46

tions, and it is written in a style which may be easily understood by children. The directions are clear and to the point. It is a book which would be welcomed by mothers and big sisters who are often at their wits end to know something to play as well as by the children themselves.

(Children's Games for all Seasons; by Teresa M. Bruck; illustrated by C. M. Burd and Violet Moore Higgins; 119 pages; Stanton and Van Vleet Company; Chicago.)

NEWS OF THE STATE

A blind mare, gone mad from a dog bite, broke through three fences and finally went through a window in her owner's house at Higbee, Mo., recently. The incident happened in the early hours of the morning when the family was asleep. The owner succeeded in getting a rope around the animal's neck and took her out of the house where she was shot.

More than \$300,000 has been expended for public improvements in Carthage during the past year, according to city officials. Most of this sum was spent for city sewers and street improvements. Contracts amounting to \$210,000 have been let for this work. The city board of education has appropriated \$70,000 for the erection of a new school building also.

McBAINE NEWS

Thomas Diggs was in Columbia Monday on business.

Miss Nannie B. Reed of Columbia was the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Reed, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Thornton and son, Turner Victor, visited Mr. Thornton's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thornton of Huntsdale, Sunday.

Leona Bradshaw, 5-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. I. Bradshaw, died Saturday of diphtheria. Burial was at 11 o'clock Sunday at Mt. Nebo Church, east of Huntsdale.

Mrs. C. O. Sapp and son, Lee Roy, are visiting Mrs. Sapp's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Cox of near Columbia during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Pollock and children returned home Monday after a few days' visit with Mrs. Pollock's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hall.

Misses Floy and Emily Joslyn are spending the holidays with their sister, Mrs. Clyde L. Shepard.

Earl Bradley is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Boggs in New Franklin this week.

John Archie Taylor of McBaine and Miss Tena Hall of Columbia were married in Columbia Christmas Eve. They

DR. J. B. COLE
OSTEOPATH
Rooms 397-399 Exchange National Bank Building
Phone 498 Third Floor

CORRECT ENGLISH

How to Use It

Josephine Turk Baker, Editor
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
\$2.50 The Year
Send 10 Cents for Sample Copy to

Correct English Pub. Co.
Evanston, Illinois

New Issue

\$200,000 Stephens College (Columbia, Mo.) First Mortgage Real Estate 6 1-2 Per Cent Bonds

Dated November 15, 1921. Principal and semi-annual interest May and November 15, payable at the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, Trustee, St. Louis. Denominations, \$100, \$500, \$1,000. Redeemable at 103 upon 60 days' notice.

MATURITIES

\$22,000 November 15, 1923	\$22,000 November 15, 1927
22,000 November 15, 1924	22,000 November 15, 1928
22,000 November 15, 1925	22,000 November 15, 1929
22,000 November 15, 1926	22,000 November 15, 1930
\$23,000 November 15, 1931	

Denominations of \$500 in 1926 and 1931

SECURITY: Over eight acres of land situated on Broadway, in the heart of Columbia, Missouri, improved with college buildings and dormitories (including new building now being erected), appraised by our representative at \$600,000.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE: The proceeds of this issue of bonds will be used for the erection of a new fireproof reinforced concrete building to be located on Broadway, the main street of Columbia, on the present property of the college.

Stephens College is supported by the Baptist Church. It has an enrollment at the present time of 500. Established in 1833 and incorporated in 1856, this college has continued to grow and serve a great need in Missouri for the education and training of young women. As the college is nonsectarian, it has a wide field of patronage.

The necessary amount of fire and tornado insurance is carried upon the property to protect the holders of these bonds from any loss.

Price 100 and Interest, to Yield 6 1-2 Per Cent

The statements contained herein are based upon information received from official or other reliable sources, and while not guaranteed, are believed by us to be accurate, and we have been guided by them in our purchase of these bonds.

BOND DEPARTMENT

Mississippi Valley Trust Company

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits Over \$8,000,000

FOURTH and PINE

ST. LOUIS

Fine Shoes and Shoe Repairing Heberling's

24 S. 9th St.

Columbia Theater ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Tonight and Thursday

Alice Joyce in "The Inner Chamber"

Claire Robson, the bride of an hour, entered the room where her wedding presents were displayed and found the place in disorder. Her husband, unconscious, was stretched on the floor.

The strange story of a young girl who fell victim of gossip!!

ALSO

Pathe News Aesop's Fables Topics of the Day

J. R. LIPSCOMB R. B. PRICE, JR. A. G. SPENCER G. F. KING, Mgr.

Standard Insurance & Rental Agency EXPERT INSURANCE SERVICE

Better Safe than Sorry

Phone 1600

Boone County National Bank Building

DICTIONARIES

Students can now purchase the Genuine Laird & Lee Webster School Dictionaries The dictionary with the new words from

The CO-OP and Missouri Store ENDORSED BY YOUR FACULTY

LAIRD & LEE, Inc., Publishers Chicago.